

8/032/61/027/003/013/025
B101/B203

Spectroscopic method of ...

The counter-electrode used was a carbon rod, 6 mm in diameter, whose top was of conical frustum of the same area as that of the crater. The spectrum was taken with an MCT-22 (ISP-22) spectrograph, exposure time 2.5 min. The current source was a Al_2 -2 (DG-2) generator, 9 a. The analysis was made by the method of homolog pairs described by the first author (Ref. 2; P. D. Korch, Zavodskaya laboratoriya, XX, 8, 944 (1954)). This method permits an analysis without photographing the spectrum of the standards on each plate. The calibration curves were plotted by means of synthetic samples of internal standards, lithium oxides, empty rock, and graphite powder. Table 1 gives the analytical results and the concentrations at which the lines of the element to be determined and of the internal standard were equally blackened. The root mean square error was 0.1-0.6%, as against 11.4% indicated by V. V. Nedler (Ref. 3; Zavodskaya laboratoriya, XXIII, 11, 2336 (1957)). The reduction of error is explained by the particular shape of the electrode which ensures a higher temperature of samples and a uniform entry of their vapors into the plasma. The method described is used to control the concentration of ores. [Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation.] There are 2 figures and 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 2/3

PERERVINA, L.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik., TIKHOMIROVA, O.N., nauchnyy
sotrudnik.

Conditions of the fundus oculi in migraine. Oft. zhur. 13 no.5:295-297
'58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Is otdela neyroendokrinologii Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta klinicheskoy meditsiny imeni akademika N.D. Strazhesko.
(MIGRAINE)
(EYE--DISEASES AND DEFECTS)

PYEREMVINA, L.N., kand.med.nauk

Pathogenesis of migraine. Mat.po obm.nauch.inform. no.2:99-103
'58.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz otdela neyroendokrinologii (zav. - prof. S.N. Sharavskiy
[deceased]) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
klinicheskoy meditsiny, Kiyev.
(MIGRAINE)

PETREVINA, L.N., kand.med.nauk (Kiyev)

Sleep therapy in migraine. Vrach.delo no.11:1177-1179 E'58
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Otdel neyro-endokrinologii (zav. prof. S.N. Sharavskiy
[deceased] Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
klinicheskoy meditsiny imeni akad. N.D. Strashesko:
(MIGRAINE)
(SLEEP--THERAPEUTIC USE)

PERERVINA, L.N. (Kiyev)

Vascular tone in migraine. Vrach.delo no.10:1019-1023 0 '57.
(MIRA 10:12)

1. Otdel neyroendokrinologii (zav. - prof. S.N.Sharavskiy) Ukrainsko-
go nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta klinicheskoy meditsiny im.
akad. N.D.Strazhesko.
(BLOOD VESSELS) (MIGRAINE)

PERERVINA, L.N., kand.med.nauk

Cerebrospinal fluid in migraine. Vrach.delo no.10:126-127 O '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Otdel neyroendokrinologii (av. - prof. S.N.Sharovskiy [deceased])
Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta klinicheskoy
meditsiny imeni akademika N.D.Strazhesko.
(CEREBROSPINAL FLUID)
(MIGRAINE)

H
5162103 58112/13
A. The role of atomic oxygen in assimilation,
by E. Pérez, ("Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat"
Hungarian Journal of Chemistry Vol. 50
No. 6 pp. 236-238, June 1950.)

Tobacco leaves were treated in a pyrogallol solution with air led through a highly ionized area. The ozone produced in the air was decomposed by peroxide catalyst to atomic oxygen. Such activated air quickly transformed pyrogallol into purpurogallin and the green tobacco leaves turned brown in a few minutes. No chlorophyll could be detected in the treated tobacco leaves. The pH value of the smoke of the tobacco leaves

which contained no chlorophyll was 4.2. The control leaves had a pH of 6.2. The author suggests that the atomic oxygen may have a similar effect on other organic substances.

ASA-LSA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION CLASSIFIER SECTION HEAD ONLY ONE

SECTION NUMBER

SECTION SUBJECT

SECTION NUMBER

PERES, Erno (HG 5 KBP)

Modern 144 MHZ receiver. Radiotechnika 13 no.4:134 Ap '63.

PERES, Erno, HG 5 KBP

A modern 144 MHz receiving set. (To be contd.) Radioteknika 13
no. 3:90-92 Mr '63.

SAYANOV, V.S.; ROSHKA, V.Kh.; PERES, F.S.

Practice in the comparison of the Miocene cross sections of the northern part of the Moldavian S.S.R. according to interlayers of volcanic rocks. Izv. AN Mold. SSR. no.4:18-29 '62.
(MIRA 18:3)

BOBRINSKIY, V.M.; BUKATCHUK, P.D.; BURGELYA, N.K.; DRUMYA, A.V.;
KAPTSAN, V.Kh.; MAKARESKU, V.S.; NEVRYANSKIY, D.G.;
NEGADAYEV-NIKONOV, K.N.; PEKES, F.S.; ROMANOV, L.F.;
ROSHKA, V.Kh.; SAFAROV, E.I.; SAYANOV, V.S.; SOBETSKIY,
V.A.; TKACHUK, V.A.; KHUBKA, A.N.; EDEL'SHTEYN, A.Ya.;
LUTOKHIN, I., red.

[Paleogeography of Moldavia] Paleogeografiia Moldavii.
Kartia, moldoveniaske, 1965. 145 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Otdel paleontologii i stratigrafii AN Moldavskoy SSR
(for Negadayev-Nikonov, Roshka, Romanov, Sobetskiy, Khubka).
2. Institut geologii i poleznykh iskopayemykh Gosudarstvennogo
geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR (for Bobrinskiy, Burgelya,
Nevryanskiy, Tkachuk, Edel'shteyn). 3. Opornaya seysmostantsiya
AN Moldavskoy SSR (for Drumya). 4. Gosudarstvennyy proizvod-
stvennyy geologicheskiy Komitet Moldavskoy SSR (for Bukatchuk,
Kaptsan, Safarov).

PERES, Iuliana, tesatoare

Becoming a foreman help the ones left behind. Munca sindic
6 no.5:30 My '62.

PEREZ, M. [Perez, M.]

Some aspects of the labor movement in Spain. Vsen.prof.dvizh.
no.2:11-15 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Spain--Economic conditions)
(Labor and laboring classes)

SHAPIRIN A.M., prof.; 1911-1912, Prof. at the Institute of Mathematics, Moscow

Blood samples were taken at 10 min intervals for 3 hr. Venous (PRV) (18.1) ven. T° mean 38.1

1. Pafedita K. (1994). *Wirkung von Arbeitsaufgaben auf die Arbeitszufriedenheit*. Stuttgart: Fachhochschule Stuttgart. (Dissertation, Hochschule für Betriebswirtschaft Stuttgart und Hohenheim)

PERESADA, G.; MOKHNACHEV, A.

To work in the communist way means to work efficiently.
Avt.transp. 40 no.5:7-8 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Otradnenskoye avtokhozyaystvo Krasnodarskogo avtoupravleniya.
(Otradnaya--Transportation Automotive)

PONYATOVSKIY, Ye.G.; PERESADA, G.I.

Phase transitions of indium antimonide at high hydrostatic pressures. Dokl.AN SSSR 144 no.1:129-131 My '62. (MIA 15.5)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Predstavлено akademikom G.V.Kurdyumovym.
(Indium antimonides) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

S/020/62/144/001/018/024
B119/B144

AUTHORS: Ponyatovskiy, Ye. G., and Peresada, G. I.

TITLE: Phase transformations of indium antimonide under high pressure from all sides

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 144, no. 1, 1962, 129 - 131

TEXT: The authors studied the phase transformations of InSb under real hydrostatic pressures to check the results obtained by H. A. Gebbie, P. L. Smith et al. (Nature, 188, no. 4756, 1095 (1960)). The experiments were made on InSb single crystals and polycrystalline samples at temperatures up to 600°C and pressures to up to 28,000 kg/cm². Isopentane was used as pressure-transmitting medium. The phase changes were determined by differential thermoanalysis and measurements of the electrical resistance. The phase diagram plotted from the results obtained differed considerably from the diagram found by Gebbie et al.: With rising pressure the melting point of InSb (α -phase) drops to the triple point (348°C and 18,300 kg/cm²). At higher pressures, crystallization occurs in the β -modification. The melting point rises with increasing pressure. The phase transformations

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PERESADA, I. G.

More discussion on a better organization of sugar beet transfer
from one factory to another. Sakh. prom. 36 no.10:53-55 O '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Izyumskaya sveklobaza.

(Sugar industry) (Industrial management)

~~PRESADA, I.G.~~

~~Organizing methods for delivering sugar beets to different factories.
Sakh. prom. 33 no.8:5-8 Ag '54. . (MIRA 12:11)~~

~~1. Izyumskaya sveklobaza.
(Sugar beets--Transportation)~~

L 27514-66 EWT(d)/FBD/ARG/FBO/EEG(k)-2/EWP(c)/EWP(h)/EWA(h)/ETC(m)-6 TT/WH
ACC NR: AP5022953 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0317/65/000/002/0016/0025

AUTHOR: Peresada, S. (Engineer, Lieutenant Colonel, Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: None

TITLE: Surface-to-air missile complex 13

SOURCE: Tekhnika i vooruzheniye, no. 2, 1965, 16-25

TOPIC TAGS: antiaircraft weapon, ground rocket launcher, surface to air missile

ABSTRACT: After praising and extolling the progress made by the Soviet Armed Forces in the field of rocketry, the author describes in a general form the composition and features of the surface-to-air missile complex. (Russian abbreviation: ZRK). The complex consists of a surface-to-air missile (ZUR), firing stand (FU), guidance system and auxiliary equipment. They are of stationary, semistationary and mobile types designed for installations either on the ground or on ships. They can be of multipurpose type or adapted to the use against aircraft or missiles. They can also be classified on the basis of their applications to the air defense of the country, to ground troops or to ships. The main constituent parts (airframe, airborne control equipment, warhead and engine) of the surface-to-air missile were briefly described. The missile it-

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ACC NR: AP5022953

self was illustrated in two photos showing the missiles directed to the sky and mounted on a caterpillar tractor. Aerodynamic configurations and a detailed cutaway view of the missile were also shown in two figures. The aerodynamic configurations were of normal, "duck", pivoting-wing and tailless types. It was mentioned that the total weight of warheads varies from 20 to 250 kg. The use of nuclear bomb warheads for American SAMs was criticized because the nuclear blast can also kill the aircraft crew at long distances (6000 m at a 10 k TNT-blast). The stationary, semistationary and mobile firing stands were illustrated and briefly described. A general description of the guidance system arrangement was accompanied by a classification chart and by a small sketch explaining the correlation between the missile and radar operations. The combat order and the disposition of missiles and auxiliary equipment were also illustrated and briefly explained. In conclusion a photo of a missile unit with its personnel under Commanding Officer Ushatov was presented. Orig. art. has: 9 figures.

SUB CODE: 16, 15 / SUBM DATE: None / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

31G

PERESADA, Svyatoslav Aleksandrovich, inzh.-podpolkovnik, kand. tekhn.
nauk; MOROZOV, K.V., red.; KRASAVINA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Ground-to-air guided rocket missiles] Zenitnye upravliaemye
rakety. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va oborony SSSR, 1961. 79 p.
(MIRA 15:2)
(Guided missiles)

BEZUGLYY, P.A.; YEREMENKO, V.V.; KUKUSHKIN, L.S.; KULIK, I.O.; MANZHFIY,
V.G.; PERESADA, V.I.; PESCHANSKIY, V.G.; POPOV, V.A.; SHISHKIN, L.A.

Conference on the physics of the condensed state. Usp. fiz. nauk
88 no.2:387-393 F '66. (MIR 1971)

I. Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut nizkikh temperatur AN UkrSSR.

3.2440

28747
S/035/61/000/0C8/021/022
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Peresada, V.I., Sukharevskiy, I.V.
TITLE: On a differential equation describing certain temperature conditions
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 8, 1961, 67, abstract 8A562 ("Tr. Khar'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta", 1959, v. 25, 37 - 42)

TEXT: A problem is investigated on the existence and solution of a non-linear differential equation arrived at in the study of temperature of a meteorite moving in an elliptical orbit around the Sun. It turns out that equilibrium temperature $T = 277^{\circ}/r$, usually ascribed to a meteoric body, is valid only for small bodies (less than 1 m in diameter). An error attains scores of per cent at the body diameter of several meters, especially for orbits with eccentricities close to unity. As a result, the rigorous solution of thermal balance should be used. An algorithm is obtained which makes it possible to find solutions.

I. Zotkin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

Fizika

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Solid state theory. Geometric crystallography E-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 1046

Author : Lifshits, I.M., Peresada, V.I.

Title : On the Theory of Scattering of Quasi-Particles with Arbitrary Dispersion Law.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Khar'kovsk. un-ta, 1955, 64, 37-43

Abstract : Calculation of the waveforms, surfaces, amplitudes of scattered waves, and effective scattering cross sections of quasi-particles with arbitrary dispersion law, scattered by local irregularities. It is established that (1) the scattering wave is in general a superposition of several waves, (2) the amplitude of the wave depends on the law of dispersion and on the peculiarities of the scattering center, (3) the form of the scattered wave depends on the dispersion law, and (4) there may be isolated directions, in which the scattered wave diminishes slower than the reciprocal of the distance

Card : 1/1

PERESADA, V. I.

LIFSHITS, I.M.; PERESADA, V.I.

Theory of scattering of quasi-particles obeying arbitrary dispersion
laws. Uch.zap. KGU 64 no.6:37-43 '55. (MLRA 10:7)
(Particles, Elementary--Scattering)

PERESADA, V. I.

✓ Calculation of projection and cross section of the base
of complex lattices. L. S. Pakutnik and V. I. Peresada,
Uchenye Zapiski Khar'kov Univ. 49, Trudy Fiz. Otdeleniya
Stat. Polya Izi, No. 4, 201-106(1953); Referat. Zhur., Fiz.
1958, No. 2731. On the basis of a general white-no-

solution of the equation $\sum_{i=1}^3 k_i m_i = N (k_1, k_2, k_3)$ are simple in
integers, N is an arbitrary integer, and m_1, m_2, m_3 are un-
knowns), analytic methods of calculation are set forth for: (a).
distribution of the junctions of the arbitrary cryst. lattice
in the crystallographic surface fixed by the indexes (k_1, k_2, k_3) ,
(b) projection of the cryst. lattice on the surface perpendicular
to the crystallographic direction (m_1, m_2, m_3) , (c) distribu-
tion of the junctions of the lattice in the crystallographic
surface in 2 by the direction (n_1, n_2, n_3) . The solution in
general form of the above equation is based on the theorem
of Euler (Vinogradov, *Basis of the Theory of Numbers*
1949, p. 47). The formulas obtained make it possible to
solve readily the problems indicated above on the basis of
the fixed parameter of the cryst. lattice. Application to the
case of white tin is cited as an example. M. K.

PERESADA, V. P.

AUTHOR: Peresada, V. P.

108-9-2/11

TITLE: On the Question of the Computation of Integrals in Definite Limits of Functions with Quickly Varying Phase (K voprosu o vychislenii integralov v konechnykh predelakh ot funktsiy s bystroperechennoy fazoy).

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1957, Vol. 12, Nr 9, pp. 12-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A simple solution based upon the principle of stationary phase is given by means of which it is possible to express the following integral by a sufficiently detailed tabulated function, and a physical interpretation of the method of stationary phase in application to the case investigated here.

$$G = \int_a^b f(x) e^{-ik\Phi(x)} dx$$

Approximate formulae for the value of this integral in the case of presence of one or more points of the stationary phase are derivated. The physical interpretation of the method of stationary phase is given. The above mentioned integral can be considered as the result of the computation of a field emitted by a cylindrical surface which lies at a sufficient calculation of an integral of the above mentioned type according to the method of stationary phase is equivalent to the computation where the

Card 1/2

LYUSH, Dimitriy Vasil'yevich; PERESADA, V.P., nauchnyy red.; VLASOVA,
Z.V., red.; EHASTOVA, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Television on ocean-going and river vessels] Televidenie na
morskom i rechnom flote. Leningrad, Gos.sciusnoe izd-vo
sudostroit.promyshl., 1959. 57 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Closed-circuit television) (Electronics in navigation)

8/194/62/000/007/100/160
D271/D308

4.1.30

AUTHOR: Peresada, V.P.

TITLE: Application of some methods derived from the theory
of information to the theory of antennas

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 7, 1962, abstract 7zh137 (Sb. tr. XIII Leningr.
nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii, posvyashch. dnyu radio,
L., 1959, 73 - 87)

TEXT: The analogy between frequency-space relationships of the theory of antennas and frequency time relationships in the theory of linear electrical circuits is given. The possibility is shown of presenting a number of chapters of the theory of antennas in the language of the frequency-space spectral theory; many results are then obtained in a simpler and more plastic form than when conventionally presented. Determination of the directional pattern of a linear array and calculation of the directivity factor of an arbitrary antenna are considered as examples. In broad outlines it is demonstrated how an antenna can be considered as a communication

Card 1/2

AUTHOR: V.P. Peresada

SOV/109- -4-3-6/38

TITLE: Diffraction in a Non-Homogeneous Field (Difraktsiya v
PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 3,
pp 384-387 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The intensity of the electric field at a point in space can be described by the Kirchhoff integral in the vectorial form as expressed by Eq (1). The Green function in this integral can be in the form of Eq (2), which characterises the radiation of an elementary dipole situated above a spherical earth surface. The function v in Eq (2) is the so-called attenuation function, which was determined by V.A. Fok (Refs 2 and 3). Eq (1) is used to determine an expression for the secondary radiation field of a flat rectangular plate, having a height h , situated along the radius of the earth having a coordinate θ (see the figure on page 385). The radiation source is in the form of a vertical electric dipole whose field above the earth has three components: E_r , E_θ and H_ϕ . The diffracted field can be written as:

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Diffraction in a Non-Homogeneous Field

SOV/109-- -4-3-6/38

$$\vec{E}_r = \frac{k^2 I_1}{8\pi^2} \iint \frac{e^{i2kR}}{R^2} v^2(x, y_1, y_2, q) r \sin \theta d\varphi dr . \quad (3)$$

Card 2/3

where R is the distance between the source and the plate, $x = m\theta$, $y_{1,2} = kh_{1,2}/m$ are the normalised heights of the dipole and of the point of observation, respectively; q is a parameter characterising the conductivity of the earth and $k = 2\pi/\lambda$. The solution of Eq (3) amounts to solving the integral expressed by Eq (4). The function u of Eq (4) or Eq (2) can be evaluated from the wave equation which is in the form of Eq (5). The integral of Eq (4) can, therefore, be represented by Eq (10) where y_H and y_V are the heights of the lower and upper edges of the diffracting plate. Eq (10) is comparatively simple and can be employed in calculations especially in view of the fact that tables of the function v and its derivatives are available. The function v can be regarded as the point attenuation function, since it is calculated by considering the field at one point only.

Diffraction in a Non-Homogeneous Field

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It is of interest to find the average attenuation function v_x which represents the distribution of the field as a function of height. The average attenuation function is defined by Eq (11) where N is a normalising multiplier. The calculations carried out by the author show that the variations of attenuation function v and v_x differ considerably. In the region of the direct visibility, the difference amounts to about 25%, especially for the plates whose heights are more than 5 metres.

Card 3/3 There are 1 figure and 4 Soviet references; 2 of the references are translated from English.

SUBMITTED: September 7, 1957

9.1000

78141
SOV/108-15-3-4/17

AUTHOR: Peresada, V. P.

TITLE: Determination of Actual Radiation Diagram of the Antenna in the Presence of Incidence of a Nonplane Wave

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1960, Vol 15, Nr 3, pp 18-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The following two problems are discussed: (1) determination of the directivity diagram of a receiving antenna in the presence of an incident field wave with a nonplane front, when the actual diagram of the antenna operating as a sending antenna is known; (2) determination of an actual antenna diagram, based on the known wave form and on the measured diagram of the receiving antenna. The antenna radiation diagram is shown in Fig. 1.

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Determination of Actual Radiation Diagram
of the Antenna in the Presence of Incidence
of a Nonplane Wave

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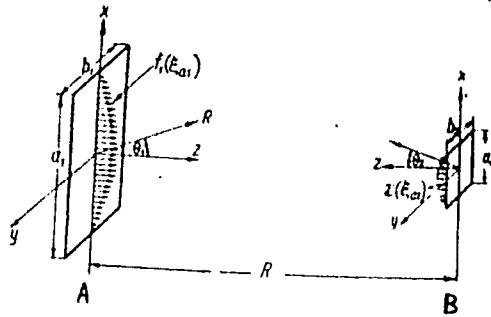


Fig. 1.

This radiation diagram is described by equations:

Card 2/6

$$S_E = \frac{ab}{4} S_x(U_r) S_y(0); \quad S_H = \frac{ab}{4} S_x(0) S_y(U_b), \quad (1)$$

where

Determination of Actual Radiation Diagram
of the Antenna in the Presence of Incidence
of a Nonplane Wave

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$$U_a = \frac{a \sin \theta_a}{2} ; U_b = \frac{b \sin \theta_b}{2} ; K = \frac{\pi r}{\lambda}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S_v(U_a) &= \int_{-1}^1 f_1(\xi) e^{iU_a \xi} d\xi \\ S_v(U_b) &= \int_{-1}^1 f_2(\eta) e^{iU_b \eta} d\eta; S(0) = \int_{-1}^1 f(\xi) d\xi \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{and } \xi = \frac{2x}{a}; \eta = \frac{2y}{b}$$

Where, ξ and η are variables. Equation (2) represents an antenna radiation diagram in the vertical and horizontal planes. Functions $f_1(\xi)$ and $f_2(\eta)$ characterize the field distribution in the antenna aperture with respect to vertical and horizontal planes, respectively. Field distribution of a receiving antenna may be determined from the diagram of an irradiating antenna. Thus, the diagram $X(U_2)$ of an irradiating antenna must be considered. Let $S_{ox}(u_{al})$

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Determination of Actual Radiation Diagram
of the Antenna in the Presence of Incidence
of a Nonplane Wave

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be the actual diagram of the receiving antenna measured in the field of a plane wave; then, after some transformations and use of the convolution method, the resultant equation for the diagram of the receiving antenna $S_x(U_{a1})$ is given in the form:

$$S_x(U_{a1}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S_{0x}(U) \times \left(\frac{U_{a1}}{a} - \frac{U}{a} \right) \frac{dU}{a}. \quad (5)$$

where \mathcal{K} represents the transformation of $X(U_2)$ and where $a = \frac{ka_1 a_2}{R}$

Quantities a_1 , a_2 , R are shown in Fig. 1, and k is defined by Eq. (1). Discussion is given of the accurate method of obtaining Eq. (5). An approximate method based on discrete function representation (Kotel'nikov's theorem) is explained. Making use of the particular form of the sampling

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Determination of Actual Radiation Diagram
of the Antenna in the Presence of Incidence
of a Nonplane Wave

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theorem, the initial equations are given in the form:

$$S(U_a) = \sum_{n=-2W}^{2W} S(n\pi) \frac{\sin(U_a - n\pi)}{U_a - n\pi}$$

$$S_0(U) = \sum_{p=-2W}^{2W} S_0(p\pi) \frac{\sin(U - p\pi)}{U - p\pi}$$

$$x(U_a - U) = \sum_{m=-2W}^{2W} x(m\pi) \frac{\sin(U_a - U - m\pi)}{U_a - U - m\pi}$$

where m, n p are integers.

Here, the number of the sampling points N = 2·2W is determined to the accuracy with which it is desired to obtain the investigated diagram. The resultant equation of the approximate, simplified method is given in the form:

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5936

Peresada, Viktor Petrovich

Radiolokatsionnaya vidimost' morskikh ob'yektor (Radar Visibility of Objects at Sea) Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1961, 158 p. 4300 copies printed.

Reviewers: A. Ye. Vorontsov, B. A. Per, and V. G. Panfilov; Resp. Ed.: I. V. Brenev; Ed.: I. G. Azarova; Tech. Ed.: P. S. Frumkin.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers engaged in the field of maritime radar. It may also be useful to students in advanced courses at institutes of radar and radiophysics.

COVERAGE: The book describes several of the modern methods used to calculate the electromagnetic field produced by secondary radiation of various bodies and surfaces. Special attention is given to the derivation of design formulas used in practical engineering. The calculation method for the secondary radiation field of objects at sea is based on the theory of Academician V. A. Fok. The book contains tables and nomograms intended to simplify visibility calculations which take into account the curvature of the earth, and discusses experimental secondary

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Radar Visibility of (Cont.)

sov/5936

radiation field measurement methods. In compiling the present book, the author drew on the works of V. A. Fok, Ya. N. Mel'd, B. A. Vvedenskiy, L. A. Vaynshteyn, and other Soviet scientists. The author thanks Professor I. V. Brenev. There are 50 references: 39 Soviet (including 13 translations) and 11 English.

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SOV/5936

Radar Visibility of (Cont.)

Ch. IV. Some Special Features of Radar Cross Section Calculations
for Objects at Sea

112

155

Key to Symbols Used

157

Bibliography

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

SUBJECT: Radar

RZ/dmp/ldc
8/24/62

Card 3/3

37917

S/108/62/017/006/004/007
D407/D301

9.9815

AUTHOR:

Peresada, V.P., Member of the Society (see Association)

TITLE:

Diffraction from a plate, located in the "direct-visibility" zone above the earth

PERIODICAL:

Radiotekhnika, v. 17, no. 6, 1962, 24 - 28

TEXT:

The reflected-radiation field of a rectangular plate is determined, in the Kirchhoff approximation, by integration of the current-distribution function on the plate surface. The present article is based on V.A. Fock's work on diffraction of radio-waves around the earth. By integrating the current density

$$j = -\frac{2ik}{4\pi} j_0 \frac{e^{ikR}}{R} v(x, Y_1, Y_2, \rho), \quad (5a)$$

one obtains the reflected field strength

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D407/D301

Diffraction from a plate, ...

$$E = C \int_S \frac{e^{i2\kappa R}}{R^2} v^2 (x, y_1, y_2, \dot{\rho}) ds. \quad (6)$$

(These formulas are adopted from two works by V.A. Fock). As, in the azimuthal plane, the field above the earth is similar to that in free space, it is sufficient to integrate with respect to height (instead of area) The following dimensionless parameters are introduced: Y -- height, X -- distance, R -- distance along the earth. Thereupon formula (6) is replaced by

$$E = C \int_0^Y \frac{e^{i2\kappa R}}{R^2} [e^{i\omega(x, y_1, y_2)} + \dot{\rho} \sqrt{A} e^{i\psi(x, y_1, y_2)}]^2 dy_2, \quad (7)$$

where $\dot{\rho}$ is the reflection coefficient of the earth, A -- a divergence factor, ω -- the phase of the field along the incident beam, ψ -- the

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Diffracton from a plate, ...

phase of the field along the reflected beam, $\varphi = \omega + \delta$. In order to evaluate (7), it is necessary to express the phase difference δ and the distance R as explicit functions of the integration variable Y_2 . The coefficients B are determined graphically; they are related to the attenuation function V . Diagrams are shown of the field $Y_h = 1$, reflected from a plate located above the earth, as a function of plate inclination. Three different exciter-heights are considered: $Y_1 = 1$; 2; 3.5; this corresponds to a half-lobe, one lobe and two lobes, respectively. For comparison, analogous diagrams for a plate, located in free space, are shown. It was found that the plate, located above the earth, is by a factor of 2 - 2.2 stronger than that in free space; in addition, the maximum of the reflected power corresponds to negative inclinations of the plate (which is not the case with a plate in free space). The above calculations can be simplified by using the nomographic method (in the complex plane). There are 3 figures.

✓

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-tehnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektsosvyazi im. A.S. Popova (Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical

Card 3/4

Diffraction from a plate, ...

S/108/62/017/006/004/007
D407/D301

Communications imeni A.S. Popov).

SUBMITTED: August 18, 1960 (initially)
February 5, 1962 (after revision)

[Handwritten mark]

Card 4/4

PERESADA, Vladimir Sergeevich; KREYMERMAN, Abram Moshkovich;
PROKHOROV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; SOKOLOV, I.A.,
polkovnik, red.; SLEPTSOVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Electronics in the service of artillery fire control]
Elektronika na sluzhbe upravleniya ognem artillerii. Mo-
skva, Voenizdat, 1963. 74 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Electronics in military engineering)
(Fire control (Gunnery))

YEGOROV, Yuriy Yevgen'yevich [IEhorov, IU.IE.]; KISEL', Anatoliy Stepanovich
[Kysil', A.S.]; PERESADENKO, I.A., otv. red.; SKRIPNIK, V.T. [Skryptyk,
V.T.], red.

[The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; a reference book] Ukrains'ka
Radians'ka Sotsialistychna Respublika; dovidkovyi material. Kyiv, 1961.
39 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan'
Ukrains'koi RSR. Ser.1, no.10) (MIRA 14:9)
(Ukraine—Economic conditions)

PERESADENKO, I.N.

Regulation of temperature and hydraulic conditions. Koks i khim.
no.5:30-31 '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Coke ovens)

PRESANDENKO, I. N.

Regulating the heating of coke ovens with a mixture of natural and
blast furnace gas. Koks i khim. no. 4:29-30 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Koksokhimstantsiya, Zaporozh'ye.
(Zaporozh'ye--Coke ovens)

PERESADENKO, I.N.

Regulation of gas streams in the heating system of coke ovens. Koks i khim. no.7:29-30 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Koksokhimstantsiya.
(Coke ovens)

PRESAIDENKO, I.N.

Using natural gas for firing coke ovens. Koks i khim. no.12:24-25
'58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Toplotekhstantsiya.
(Coke ovens) (Gas, Natural)

AUTHOR: Peresadenko, I.N. SOV/68-58-12-7/25

TITLE: Heating Up Coke Ovens with Natural Gas (Rastopka
koksovykh pechey na prirodnom gaze)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 12, pp 24-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During the starting of coke ovens in Nova Huta (Poland)
natural gas was used for heating up. As the calorific
value of the natural gas is too high it was diluted
with waste gas. A description of the burner used and
the operation of the heating up of the ovens is
described.

There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Teplotekhnitsiya

Card 1/1

SOV/68-59-5-7/25

AUTHOR: Peresadenko, I.N.TITLE: Control of Ovens PK-2K by Additional and High Dividing
Walls in Flues (Regulirovaniye pechey PK-2K dopolnitel'-
nymi i vysokimi rassekatelyami)

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 21-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: With an increase in the moisture content of the coal blend from 8 to 10-12%, the upper part of the coal charge, particularly in the region of the horizontal flues and charging holes, was insufficiently heated (coking period 14 hours). On increasing the temperature of the control flues (ovens fired with blast furnace gas) the bottom part of the charge became overheated while the upper part remained underheated. In order to improve the uniformity of heating the height of the flame was increased by increasing the height of the partition dividing the flues (separating the gas and air inlet) from 160 to 260 mm and in the region of the charging holes to 360 mm (Figs 1 and 2). The above measures improved the distribution of temperatures along the height of the

Card 1/2

SOV/68-59-5-7/25
Control of Ovens PK-2K by Additional and High Dividing Walls in
Flues

walls (Tables 1, 3 and 4). The improvement in the coke
quality obtained is shown in Table 5.
There are 2 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Teplotekhnantsiya

Card 2/2

PERESADENKO, I.N.

Airtightness of the brickwork of pith coke ovens. Koks i khim.
no.2:23-24 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Koksokhimstantsiya.

(Coke ovens)

PERESADENKO, I.N.

Characteristics of the state of coke ovens. Koks i khim. no.12:
25-27 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Koksokhimstantsiya.
(Coke ovens)

AUTHORS: Saltan, P. L. and Peresadenko, I. N. 68-53-6-5/21

TITLE: Methods of Increasing Service Life of Coal Pitch Coke
Ovens (Puti udlineniya sroka sluzhby pekokoksovlykh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 13-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A characteristic feature of the coal pitch coke ovens is a short duration of their service life, caused mainly by the growth of refractory brickwork. The heating up practice has also a substantial influence on the life of the ovens. The heating up conditions of the Zaporozh'ye coke ovens during which a uniform expansion of brickwork was obtained is described in some detail. Coking conditions and the rate of growth of the brickwork during subsequent operation (3 years) are shown in tables and graphs. It is concluded that the role of expansion of oven's brickwork during their operation can be used as an indication of the correctness of the chosen coking conditions. Continuous charging of ovens is superior to intermittent charging. With continuous charging, preheating of charged pitch to 300-320°C and the softening temperature of the pitch of 140-150°C the period of coking Card 1/2 should be 1.5 to 2 hours longer than the time required to

Methods of Increasing Service Life of Coal Pitch Coke Ovens ^{68-58-6-5/11}

obtain the same wall temperature which prevailed before charging. The correctness of the choice of coking period can be checked by measurements of the rate of expansion of the brickwork. The optimal coking period should secure the expansion of the brickwork within the limits of 0.3-0.8 mm per month. There are 3 tables and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: Zaporozhskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod
(Zaporozh'ye Coal-tar Chemical Plant) and
Teplotekhnika

1. Ovens--Maintenance

Card 2/2

PERESADENKO, I.N.; IVANOV, N.P.

Regulating the heating of PK-45 coke ovens operating on blast-furnace gas by means of the lower nozzle bricks while upper nozzle bricks remain fully open. Koks i khim. no.1:39-42 '58.

1. Teplotekhnstantsiya (for Peresadenko). 2. Zaporozhskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Ivanov)

(Coke ovens)

(MIRA 11:2)

PERESADENKO I. N.

AUTHOR: Peresadenko, I.N., and Ivanov, N.P.

68-1-10/22

TITLE: Control of Heating Coke Ovens of the System PK-45 Fired with Blast Furnace Gas by the Bottom Dumpers with the Top Dumpers Fully Opened (Regulirovaniye obogreva koksovykh pechey sistemy PK-45 na domennom gaze nizhnimi registrami pri polnost'yu otkrytykh verkhnikh registrakh)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, No.1, pp. 39 - 42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the Zaporozh'ye Coke Oven Works, the heating system of battery No.3, of the PK-45 system (fired by blast furnace gas) was deficient, despite the fact that rectangular checkers in regenerators were replaced by grate-like checkers, namely, the top of the coke was underheated (Table 1). Investigations of the waste gas in the individual flues (Table 2) indicated an insufficient supply of gas to the middle flues. By completely opening the top dumpers and adjusting the bottom dumpers, heating conditions on the battery considerably improved (Tables 5, 6 and figure), which reflected in the quality of the coke produced (Table 6). It is concluded that in order to improve heating conditions of coke ovens of the types PK-45 and PK-47 which were in operation for a considerable period, it is necessary to control their heating conditions with the bottom dumpers while the top dumpers should remain completely open.

Card1/2

SALTAN, P.L.; PERESADENKO, I.N.

Means of lowering the ash content of pitch-coke. Koks i khim,
no.6:13-16 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Zaporozhskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Saltan). 2.Teplotekhnatsiya (for Peresadenko).
(Coke ovens)

PERESADENKO, I.N.

Operation of pitch coke ovens of the Zaprosch'ye Coking Plant.
Koks i khim. no.7:24-26 '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Teplotekhstantsiya.
(Coke ovens)

PERESADENKO, I.N.

68-7-6/16

AUTHOR: Peresadenko, I.N.

TITLE: On the Operation of Pitch Coke Ovens on the Zaporozh'ye
Coke Oven Works. (O rabote pekokoksovykh pechey Zaporozhsko-
go Koksokhimicheskogo Zavoda).

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, Nr 7, pp.24-26 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: An outline of the heating system of the ovens and the
operational practice of coking pitch established on the
works is given. The distribution of controlling equipment
for heating ovens, main indices of temperature and hydrau-
lic conditions on ovens and the distribution of temperature
along the height in the tar line plane are given in tables
1, 2 and 3 respectively. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Teplotekhnitsiya.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

PRESADENKO, I.N.; VIKSEL'MAN, Z.N.

Regulation of PL-2K coke ovens. Koks i khim. no.3:27-30 '56.
(MIRA 9:8)

1. Teplotekhnicheskiye.
(Coke ovens)

PERESADIN, A.V., veterinarnyy vrach

The polimixin M antibiotic for gastrointestinal diseases in ducklings.
Veterinariia 39 no.1:65 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Stavropol'skaya krayevaya veterinarno-bakteriologicheskaya
laboratoriya.
(Polymyxins) (Ducks--Diseases and pests)

PERESADIN, A.V., veterinarnyy vrach

The polymixin M antibiotic for gastrointestinal diseases in ducklings.
Veterinariia 39 no.1:65 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Stavropol'skaya krayevaya veterinarno-bakteriologicheskaya
laboratoriya.
(Polymyxins) (Ducks--Diseases and pests)

PERESADIN, A.V.

Effectiveness of polymyxin M in treating pullorum disease.
Veterinariia 42 no.8:40-43 Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.

1. PERESADIN, N. I.

2. USSR (600)

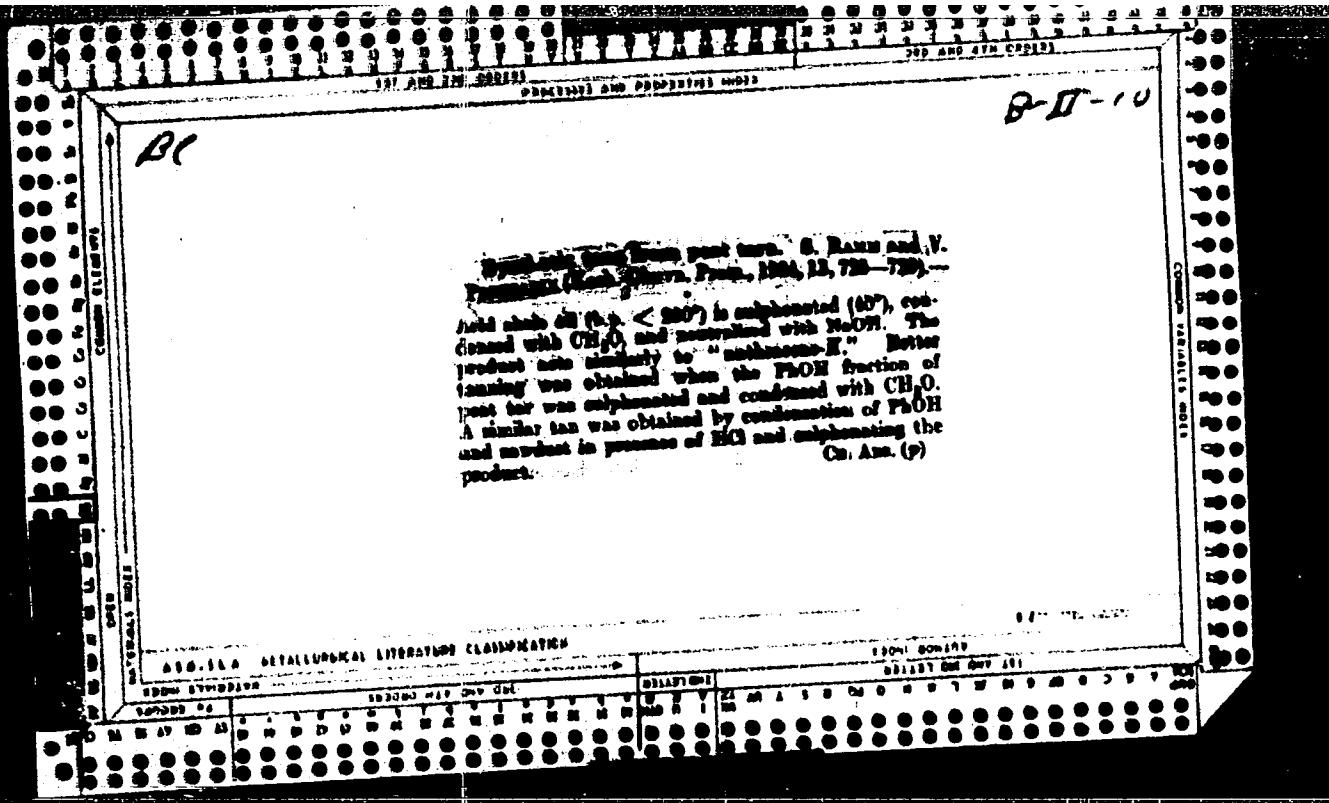
4. Leather Industry

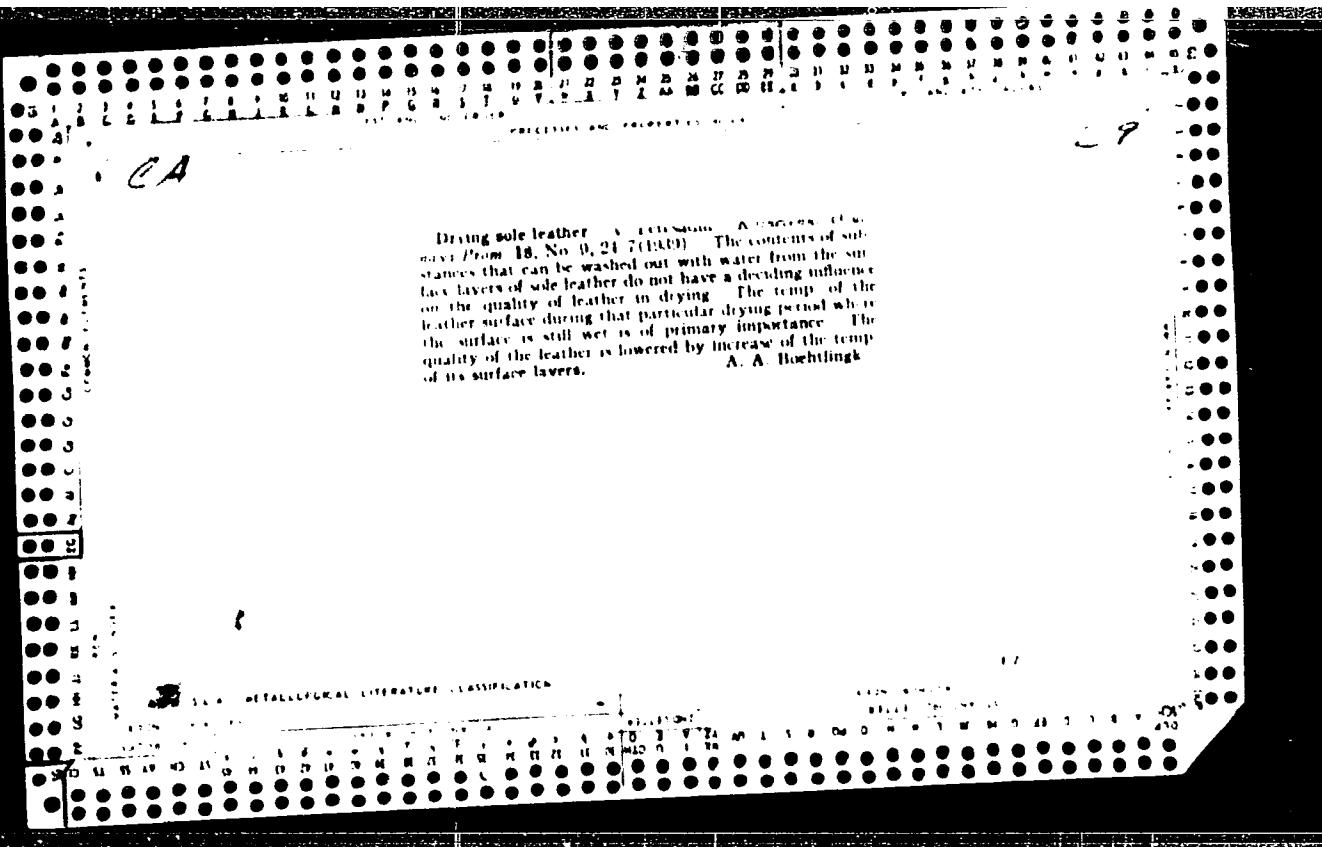
7. Flat-jet drier for hard leather. Leg.prom. 12 no. 11 1952

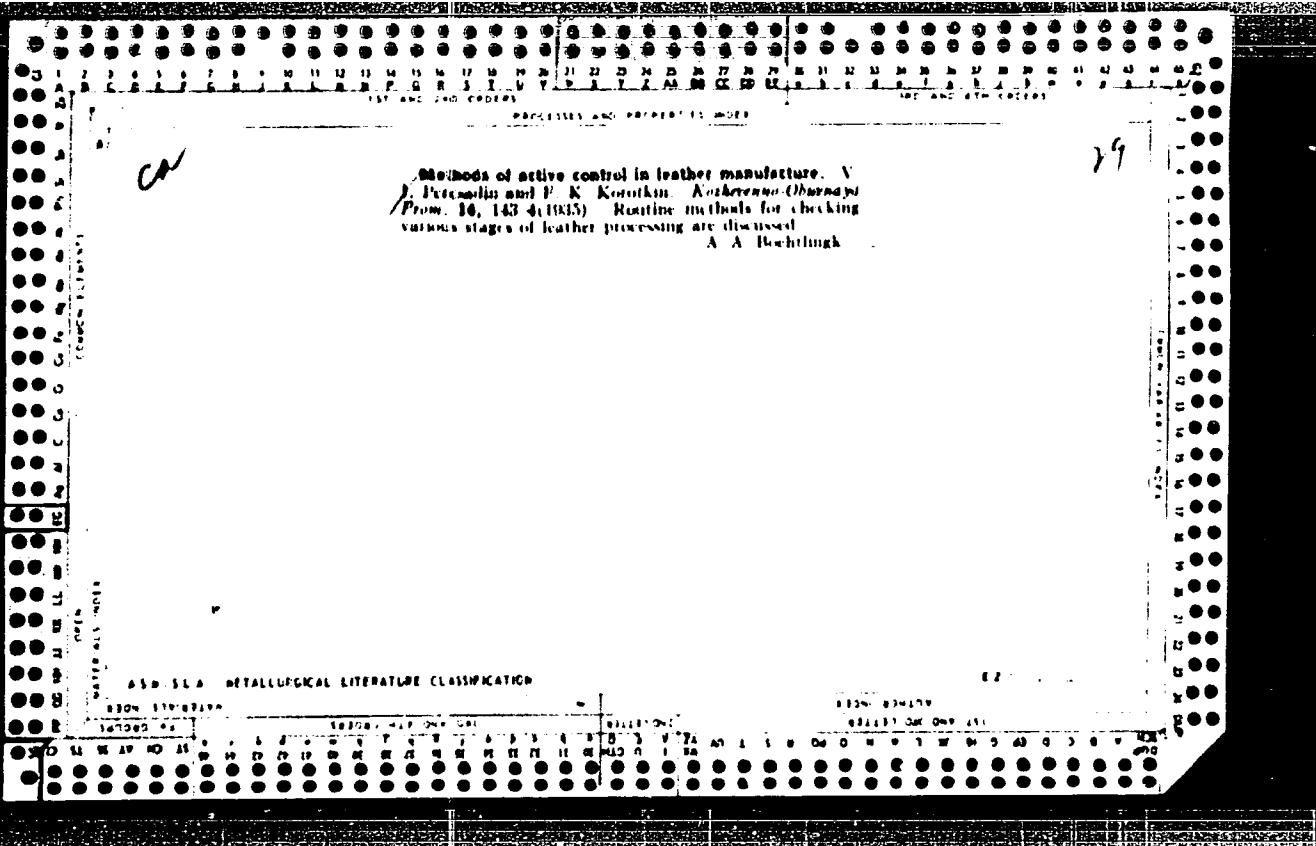
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.

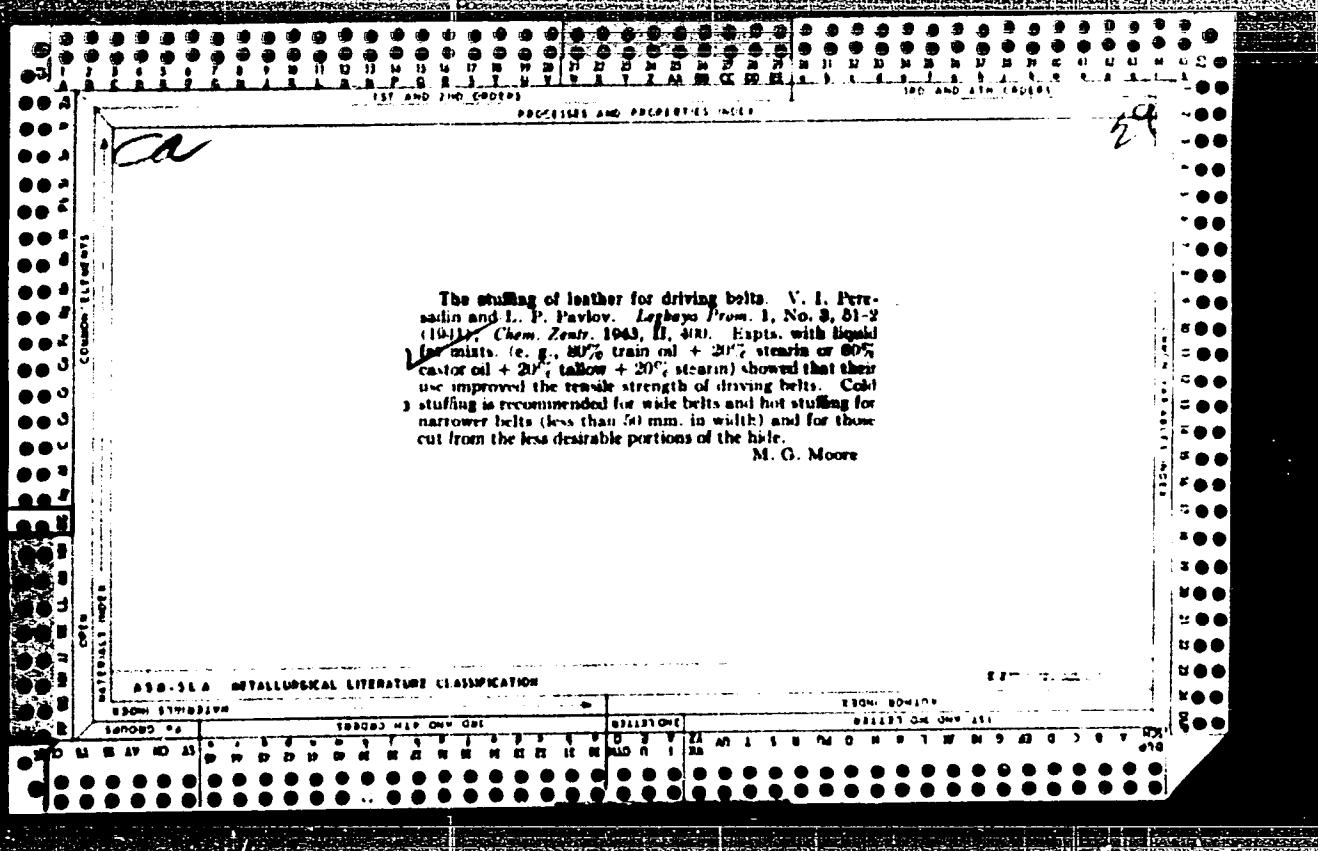
11

Synthetic tan from peat tars. S. Ramu and V. Peri
Sardin. *Angewandte Obersetzung. Prom.* 13, 725 (1938).
Acidic shale oil b. below 200° was sulfonated with 20%
 H_2SO_4 at about 65°, condensed with CH_3I and neutralized
with $NaOH$. In tanning on lab. and semi-production
scale the product had no effect similar to that of "anthracene K." Sulfonation of the phenol fraction from peat
tar and condensation with 25% formalin yielded a synthetic tan which produced a leather far superior in quality
to that tanned with "anthracene K." A similar tan was
prep'd. from phenols condensed with sawdust in the pres-
ence of small amounts of HCl and sulfonated. A de-
tailed description of the operations is given. A. A. B.









PERESADINA, V., trener

Teachers of our young sportsmen. Radio no.2:11-12 F '63.
(MIRA 16:2)
1. Sverdlovskiy oblastnoy radioklub Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva
sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu.
(Radio clubs) (Radio operators)

LILIS,M., dr.; VULCAN, P., dr.; PERSECENSCHI, G., dr.

Considerations on a case of angiokeratoma corporis diffusum
(Fabry disease). Med. intern. (Bucur) 17 no.5:617-622 My '65

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica medicala, Spitalul unificat de
adulti al raionului "Tudor Vladimirescu", Institutul medico-farma-
ceutic, Bucuresti (director: prof. P. Teodorescu).

Perecchnyy, P.P.

PERECHNYY, P.P., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk [deceased].

Elasticity and related properties of the skin of cereal grains.
Trudy MTIPP no.9:19-35 '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Grain milling)

PERESLENKOV, G.S., Inzh.

Using inertial grades in the design of a new line. Transl. astrof.
15 no. 2:43-45 F '65. (MIRA 18.3)

KOZEV, I.I., inzh.; PLESILENKOV, G.S., inzh.

Reconstruction of the railroad station at Khabarovsk.
Transp. stroi. 14 no. 3:25-27 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

89811
S/110/01/100/002/007
E073/E435

9,2110 (1001,1145,153)
AUTHOR: Pereselentsev, I.F., Engineer
TITLE: Measurement of the Electric Characteristics of High Current Condensers by Means of a Modernized МДР(Ми)
Bridge
PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektro promyshlennosti, 1961, No.2, pp.56-58
TEXT: Measurement of the capacitance and the loss angle of high current condensers is done primarily by means of high voltage 50 c.p.s. bridges. Of the Soviet produced bridges, the most widely used is the bridge МДР with an upper limit of 0.02 μ F at 10 kV. Due to the limited range, this bridge is not used extensively for measurements on condensers and cables and it is used basically for measuring the loss angle of impregnating materials. The measuring range of this bridge can be extended by shunts, using a circuit as shown in Fig.1, a more detailed diagram of which is shown in Fig.2 (where УСУЛУМ = amplifier). By using shunts of $R_n = 0.1$ to 30 ohms and condenser standards of 100 to 2000 pF capacity, the upper limit of the bridge can be extended from the present value of 0.02 μ F to about 1400 μ F. Plots are included for calculating the shunt steps and the ratings of the \times
Card 1/4

89811

Measurement of the Electric ...

S/110/61/000/002/007/009
E073/E435

Fig.1.

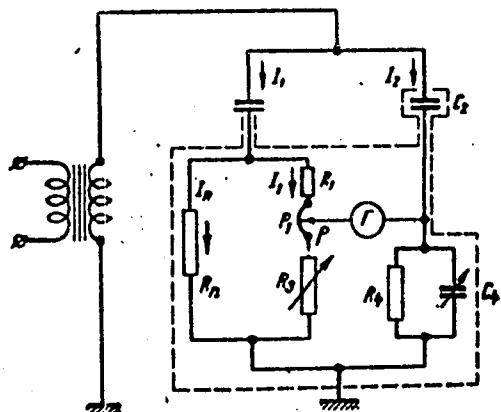


Рис. 1. Принципиальная схема высоковольтного моста с шунтом для расширения предела измерения ёмкости.

Card 3/4

PERESELENTSEV, I.F., inak.

Ionization characteristics of paper capacitors. Vest.elektrprom.
(MIRA 14:12)
33 no.1:17-22 Ja '62.
(Electric capacitors) (Ionization)

PERESELENTSEV, I.F., inzh.; PROSKURNIN, V.P.' inzh.; MEDVEDEVA, A.S., inzh.

Use of synthetic saturation liquids in power condensers operating at
low temperatures. Vest. elektroprom. 33 no.8:35-38 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Condensers (Electricity))

PROSKURNIN, V.P., inzh.; PERESELENTSEV, I.F., inzh.; BAYEV, I.F., inzh.;
IVANNIKOV, P.N., inzh.

Study of the characteristics of paper condensers saturated
with chlorinated liquids. Elektrotehnika 36 no.8:18-21
Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

PERESELENTSEV, I.F., inzh.

Effect of thermal and vacuum treatment of paper condensers
on their electrical and power characteristics. Elektrotekhnika
35 no.6:48-50 Je '64. (MIRA 17:8)

PZRESEN, I., kand.fiziko-matem.nauk

Piecewise polynomial approximation. Eesti tead.akad.tehn.füüs.
no.l:24-32 '62.

1. Institut kibernetiki AN Estonskoy SSR.

ORLOV, M.V., inzh. (Sverdlovsk); PERESETSKIY, A.Z., inzh. (Sverdlovsk);
SENTEROV, G.K., inzh. (Sverdlovsk)

Present-day reliability requirements of freight cars. Zhel.dor.
transp. 47 no.4:49-53 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

PERESETSKIY, A.Z., inzh.; SHUBIN, A.A., inzh.

Elastic suspension of traction motors on electric rolling stock.
Elek. i tepl. tiaga 2 no.3:45-46 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Electric locomotives) (Railroad motorcars)

MINDLIN, Ya.B., glavnnyy inzh.; SVEKOL'NIKOVA, Z.P., inzh.; KAMINSKIY, M.Ye. Prinimali uchastiye: LOPATSINSKIY, V.Ye.; PERESETSkiY, M.L., KL'KAND, V.D., tekhn.red.

[Strength standards for grinding wheels and norms for consumption of diamond tools] Normy stoikosti shlifoval'nykh krugov i ras-khoda almaznogo instrumenta. Izd.3. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 79 p. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo mashinostroyeniya. Nauchno-issledovatel'skoye byuro tekhnicheskikh normativov.
2. Sotrudniki Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta almaznogo instrumenta i protsessov almaznoy obrabotki (for Mindlin, Svekol'nikova, Kaminskij).

(Grinding wheels)

POPOV, S.A.; KAMINSKIY, M.Ye.; PERESETSKIY, M.L.; NAYERMAN, M.S.;
SMIRNOVA, I.S.; MUSAYELYAN, Ye.K.; SIL'VESTROV, V.D. [deceased];
KULIKOV, A.V.; NESMELOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; IVANOVA,
N.A., red.izd-va; GORDEYEVA, L.P., tekhn.red.

[Dressing grinding wheels with diamond and diamond-substitute
tools] Pravka shlifoval'nykh krugov almaznymi instrumentami i
zameniteliami almazov. Pod red. A.F.Nesmelenova. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 101 p.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut almaznogo
instrumenta i protsessov almaznoy obrabotki. 2. Gosudarstvennyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut almaznogo instruments i
protsessov almaznoy obrabotki (for all except Nesmelenov, Ivanova,
Gordelyeva).

(Grinding wheels) (Diamonds, Industrial)

PERESHIVKO, T., svinarka Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda

Decisions of the January Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU inspire us. Sov.profsoiuzy 17 no.4:12-13 F '61. (MIA 14:2)

1. Sovkhoz "Pobeditel", "Omskaya oblast".
(Omsk Province--Swine)
(Communist Party of the Soviet Union)

PERESKOK, M.V.

A backward team becomes progressive. Transp. stroi. 11 no.5:4
My '6. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Brigadir shtukaturov 5-go stroyuchastka tresta Dneprotransstroy.
(Dnepropetrovsk--Construction industry)

PERESKOKOV, V.V.

Introducing automatic continuous weighing belt proportioning unit. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn.inform. no.8:47-48 Ag '65.

(MIRA 1F:37)

14(1)

SOV/66-59-4-26/28

AUTHOR: Pereskokova, L.

TITLE: Refrigeration Installations in the Production of Fats and Oils

PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 4, p 75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes various methods of refrigeration as used in foreign countries in the manufacturing process of fats of animal, vegetable and mineral origin.
There is 1 French reference.

Card 1/1

PERESKOKOVA , L.

~~PERESKOKOVA , L.~~

Shipping container with refrigeration unit (from "Emballages,"
26 no. 163 1956). Khol. tekhn. 35 no.1:77-78 Ja-F '58.
(MIRA 11:2)

(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)
(Containers)

PERESIN, J. M.

"The effect of certain antimetabolites and antibiotics on the transformation of Streptococci and on the Conjugation of E. Coli K 12."

report presented at 4th Intl Cong, Hungarian Soc of Microbiologists, Budapest,
30 Sep-3 Oct 64.

Inst of Antibiotics, Leningrad.

25(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1615

- Kireyeva, Anna Ivanovna, Vera Filippovna Pereskokova, and Georgiy Pavlovich Spiridonov
- Metallotkachestvo (Weaving of Wire Cloth) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1957. 142 p.

Ed.: V.I. Timokhina; Tech. Ed.: G.Ye. Larionov.

PURPOSE: The book is a manual for technical schools and may be used to raise the qualifications of wire cloth weavers, foremen and process engineers.

COVERAGE: The book presents basic information on screens, wire, and manufacture of filter screens and screens with square meshes. A description is given of the wire cloth loom model MTP 100 made by the Shuysk Machine Building Plant imeni M.V. Frunze and by the German Jaeger company. Their design, operation, setting, and servicing are explained. The techniques of outstanding workers and methods of labor organization are analyzed. The authors

Card 1/7

Weaving of Wire Cloth

SOV/1615

state that literature on wire cloth manufacture is nearly non-existent. One book published in 1936 is cited: N.V. Sokolov, and A.S. Sbitnev, Metallotkatskoye proizvodstvo (Manufacture of Wire Cloth). No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

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Weaving of Wire Cloth

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